

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL FUNDS.

BANGALORE CITY MUNICIPALITY.

Notice dated 28th March 1913.

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that the marginally noted sites in the Basavangudi Extension of the Bangalore City will be sold by public auction on the spot at 8 A.M. on 7th May 1913. The purchaser should deposit at the time of sale 25 per cent. of the purchase money and pay the remainder within fifteen days from the date of sale, fail in which the site will be resold at the risk of the purchaser.

III. B. Block.		
	Site Nos.	L. B.
First cross road	A	210' x 125'
North road	B	245' x 170'
Do	C	245' x 170'
Do	D	245' x 187'5"
North-East Diagonal road	E	200' x 120'
		$\frac{2}{3} \times 120$
Do do	F	100' x 120'

- The undersigned reserves the power of refusing the highest or any bid.
- As to the other conditions of sale the public are referred to the detailed notice issued in this connection in the Kanarese portion of the Gazette.
- The sale is subject to the confirmation of the President.
- The purchaser shall not split up any one site into 2 or more sites. He shall not construct more than one main building on each site.
- Half the area of each site shall be unbuilt upon.

B. S. RANOJI RAO,
Vice-President.

MYSORE CITY MUNICIPALITY.

Notification dated 18th March 1913.

Under Section 8, Sub-Section (a) of the Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906, it is hereby announced that it is intended to bring the Bye-laws in force (mentioned below) for regulating to working of slaughterhouses within the limits of the Mysore City Municipality, and that all persons who entertain any objection to the same should submit it with the reasons therefor, in writing to the President of the City Municipality within one month from the date of this notification.

V. L. MANKER,
For President.

Draft Bye-laws for regulating the working of slaughterhouses within the limits of the City of Mysore framed in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 48, Sub-Section (a) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, No. VII of 1906.

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- The slaughterhouse in Mandi Mohalla shall be used only for slaughtering sheep and goats and the slaughterhouse in Jalapury shall be used only for slaughtering other cattle.
 - Butchers and others shall have access to a Municipal slaughterhouse for the purpose of slaughtering animals for sale or private consumption on the conditions hereunder specified.
 - Every person desiring to make use of a Municipal slaughterhouse shall pay the prescribed fee before entering it.
 - Animals shall be slaughtered only in the allotted space in the slaughterhouse and no other.
 - No animal shall be slaughtered in a Municipal slaughterhouse except during such hours as may from time to time be fixed by the President and notified in a conspicuous place in the slaughterhouse.
 - None but those engaged in the slaughter of animals and Municipal officers and Councillors shall have access to the slaughterhouse at the time of slaughtering animals or skinning or cutting up carcasses.
 - Every animal intended for slaughter at a Municipal slaughterhouse shall be brought thereto not less than one hour before the time fixed so as to admit of examination by the Health Officer or his subordinates.
 - No person shall bring a diseased dying or dead animal to a Municipal slaughterhouse except as provided in Bye-law No. 12.
 - Animals, which upon such examination are found to be free from disease, shall be slaughtered in a Municipal slaughterhouse.

10. Every animal, which upon such examination is found to show symptoms of disease or is suspected of being diseased, shall not be admitted to the slaughterhouse premises but shall be kept under observation.

11. Every animal found upon such examination to be suffering from an infectious or contagious disease shall be marked and handed over to the owner.

12. An animal brought to a Municipal slaughterhouse, which is dying or is just dead as a result of accident, may, if upon examination it be found to be free from any disease, be allowed to be slaughtered for human consumption.

13. No animal that is or is suspected to be with young shall be slaughtered at a Municipal slaughterhouse.

14. The carcass of every animal which has been slaughtered in a Municipal slaughterhouse shall, after it has been skinned, be carefully examined to ascertain if it is free from disease. The skin shall be likewise similarly examined.

15. Every carcass, which upon such examination is found to be diseased, shall be seized and destroyed in such manner as to render it unfit for human consumption. Provided that the skin of a carcass not showing signs of an infectious or contagious disease shall remain the property of the owner.

16. All meat and offal, which upon such examination are found to be diseased or considered unfit for human consumption, shall be seized and destroyed.

17. Every skinned carcass, which after such examination is found to be free from disease and fit for human consumption, shall be allowed to be quartered or cut up.

18. No person shall blow by means of insufflation the carcass of animal slaughtered for human consumption.

19. Every person who slaughters animals in the Municipal slaughterhouse, shall do so over a basin, provided for that purpose so as to prevent the blood of the animal from flowing upon the floor.

20. The skins, entrails and offal of slaughtered animals which have not been seized for destruction, shall be collected in a special offal room in the slaughterhouse, there to be washed and cleansed before their removal.

21. All refuse or offal rejected by the owners of the slaughtered animals shall be deposited by them or their assistants in a Municipal offal truck.

22. The solid contents of the entrails shall not be washed into the sewers but shall be removed by the owners of the animals or their Assistants and deposited in a Municipal offal truck.

23. Skins, offal, entrails, etc., left at a Municipal slaughterhouse after such hours as the President may fix, shall be considered as refuse and shall become the property of the Municipal Council and be disposed of as the President shall direct.

24. No person shall sell meat, skin or offal on the premises of a Municipal slaughterhouse.

25. Meat, entrails, and offal which are fit for human consumption and permitted to be removed from a Municipal slaughterhouse, shall be removed in covered baskets or carts, and such baskets or carts together with their covers shall at all times be kept clean.

26. No person suffering from leprosy, sores or other disease of the skin shall enter a Municipal slaughterhouse.

27. No dog shall be admitted into a Municipal slaughterhouse. Every dog found there shall be made over to the Police to be dealt with as a stray dog.

28. No animal which has not been permitted to be slaughtered and which is not meant for immediate slaughter, shall be brought into a slaughtering shed in a Municipal slaughterhouse.

29. No person shall make a noise, fight or quarrel or use insulting, abusive or obscene language in a Municipal slaughterhouse. Persons contravening this Regulation may be summarily ejected.

30. No person shall be permitted to perform the duties of a Mollah or Rubbi in a Municipal slaughterhouse except with the written permission of the President.

31. The fee payable for the slaughtering of each animal in a Municipal slaughterhouse shall be as detailed in the following schedule:—

					Rs. a. p.
Bullocks	}	..	...	...	... 0 6 0
Bull calves					
Sheep					
Goats					
Kids		...	...	...	... 0 2 6

32. The Veterinary Inspector in the employ of the City Municipality shall be in charge of the Municipal slaughterhouse in the City of Mysore and shall see that no diseased sheep or goats, or any other horned cattle are slaughtered therein for food, or their carcasses removed to the Municipal markets or other recognised and licensed places for sale.

33. The Veterinary Inspector shall carefully inspect each and every animal, brought for slaughter daily whether for private consumption or sale to the public, and satisfy himself that such animals are perfectly healthy, before he admits them into the slaughterhouse.

34. The Veterinary Inspector shall also examine the carcasses or animals, slaughtered in the slaughterhouse, and shall destroy or bury at such time and place as may be appointed by the President or the Health Officer, any carcass or organ or any part of any carcass that he may find diseased and unfit for human consumption (as wholesome food), with the previous sanction of the Health Officer or any other officer of the Municipality as the President may appoint on this behalf. The orders of the President in the matter shall be final.

35. The Veterinary Inspector shall stamp all carcasses before they are removed from the hanging rooms to the stalls in the Municipal markets or licensed mutton stalls in the City in token that they were passed out of the slaughterhouse as fit for food. The Veterinary Inspector shall be careful to see that all carcasses, brought for sale to the markets, bear the slaughterhouse stamp. The contractor or the Sanitary Inspector, Conservancy Overseers of Divisions, in which there may be mutton stalls, shall do likewise where and whenever practicable. The Veterinary Inspector, Sanitary Inspectors, Conservancy Overseers or contractor, shall report every case in which a carcass does not bear the said stamp, and shall at the same time forward an explanation which the person in possession of such carcass may offer, for the orders of the President.

36. Any person, who slaughters any sheep or goat or any other horned cattle which has not been inspected and passed by the Veterinary Inspector, or slaughters before or after the hours fixed for the purpose, or removes any carcass before 6 A.M. and after 6 P.M. to the markets or any other recognised or licensed place of sale, or to this house, or who offers any opposition or resistance to the Veterinary Inspector or his peons, the contractor or his servants or to the market Sergeant or his peons or to the Conservancy Overseers in the execution of their duty, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

37. The Veterinary Inspector shall look after the conservancy business of the slaughterhouse, and shall inspect the Mandi and Jalapuri slaughterhouses daily between the hours of 6 and 10 A.M. and 1 and 2 P.M. respectively, and furnish a report to the President by 4 P.M. of the result of such inspection.

38. No carcass or any portion of carcass of any sheep or goat or any other horned cattle slaughtered outside the limits of the City Municipality, shall be sold in any of the City Municipal markets, or any part of the City, by the owner or person in possession thereof, without the carcass being first examined by the Veterinary Inspector of the City Municipality and the prescribed fee being paid to the contractor for the same, and whoever is found in possession of, or vending such carcass, or any portion thereof, in contravention of these provisions, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

39. No carcass or any portion of a carcass of any sheep or goat slaughtered outside the limits of the City, shall be supplied by any person or persons to any of the City Hospitals and English or native hotels or eating houses without such carcass being first examined by the Veterinary Inspector of the City Municipality and the prescribed fee being paid to the contractor of the same, and whoever is found in possession of, or vending such carcass or any portion thereof, in contravention of these provisions, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

40. Under the authority already granted by the President, the Veterinary Inspector shall issue a permit to any person, applying for permission to slaughter sheep or goats within the limits of the City Municipality without license, or without payment of any fee for the purpose of the following festivals or religious ceremonies, on such applicant furnishing sufficient grounds for the indulgence sought, and the Veterinary Inspector shall note in the slaughterhouse return on each and every occasion that such permission is given, the name, the residence of the persons to whom a permit has been issued and the number of sheep or goats allowed to be slaughtered.

Dasara (Hindus only):—One sheep or goat to any one individual or to any one member of a family for two days only.

Akkika (Mahomedans only):—The ceremony connected with shaving the head of a child for the first time.

Male child	...	...	...	Two sheep or goats.
Female child	...	...	...	One sheep or goat.

Bakrid (Mahomedans only) :—Sheep or goat not exceeding one to any one individual or to any one member of a family for three days.

Sadkha (Hindus and Mahomedans) :—Vow by or for a sick person, sheep or goat not exceeding one of any description of either sheep or goat.

Mannath (Hindustani), Harike (Kanarese) :—(Mahomedans and Hindus, in fulfilment of a vow, made by or for a sick person sheep or goat not exceeding one of any description of either sheep or goat.

Second day of Pongal or Sankaranthri (Hindus only) :—One sheep or goat.

Any person, who may require any number of sheep or goats for slaughter in excess of that, given for any of the purposes mentioned in Section 40, shall obtain a permit from the Veterinary Inspector and pay the prescribed fee to the contractor for such number in excess of that allowed. Whoever, without such permit and without the payment of such fee, slaughters any sheep or goat, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20 for every such animal slaughtered together with the amount of the fee payable to the contractor.

41. Whoever slaughters for sale without the previous permission of the President, except as provided in clause 40, any sheep, goat or horned cattle at places within the limits of the City Municipality, other than the Municipal slaughterhouses at Mandi and Jalapuri, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20 for every such animal slaughtered together with the amount of the fee payable to the contractor.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

MYSORE STATE LOAN OF 1906-07.

Dated 18th March 1913.

With reference to Government Notification No. Fl. 9254—G. F. 491-11-2, dated 20th August 1912, the following rates offered by applicants for purchase and sale of the Government Securities are published for public information.

2. Communications regarding the same should be made to the Comptroller in the State Huzur Treasury Department by intending buyers and sellers.

Buyers offer to buy at par in fairly large amounts. Sellers for large amounts are ready to part at a premium of 2 per cent.

No. B. R. 444, dated 9th January 1913.

From this date until further notice, applications from the public will be received by the Bangalore District Treasury for issue of supply bills on the other District Treasuries.

2. Each application should contain the following particulars :—

- (1) Amount for which supply bill is required;
- (2) Name of treasury at which payment is required; and
- (3) Name and address of the applicant for supply bill;

and should be sent to the Deputy Commissioner, Treasury Department, concerned, together with the amount for which bills are required and the amount of the commission at $\frac{1}{16}$ per cent.

3. No supply bill will be issued for less than Rs. 500.

4. The undermentioned Taluk Treasuries have also been authorised to receive applications for issue of supply bills for payment at treasuries noted against them :—

1. Tiptur	...	...	Chitaldrug District Treasury.
			Bangalore do
			Tamkur District Treasury.
2. Davangere	...	...	Bangalore do

The application should in this case be addressed to the Amildar of the taluk concerned, under the conditions mentioned in para 2 above, the commission payable being however $\frac{1}{16}$ per cent instead of $\frac{1}{16}$ per cent. He will receive the application and the amounts of the bill and commission sent therewith and grant a receipt in the prescribed form and obtain the required supply bill from the District Treasury concerned and deliver it to the party on his surrendering the receipt originally granted.

5. Supply bills drawn on the District Treasuries will, as far as possible, be made payable at any Taluk Treasury within the district drawn upon. For payment at a Taluk Treasury, however, the payee will have to address the Deputy Commissioner, Treasury Department of the district, who will arrange for such payment as early as practicable.

6. The undersigned will be prepared to consider applications for supply bills to be issued at other treasuries from parties who require such bills regularly for trade purposes. The rates and conditions in the case of such supply bills will be specially settled by the undersigned.

J. S. CHAKRAVARTI,
Comptroller.